

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
TYLER

IPOLITO CAMPOS Redressor,
#54618-083[B] Crim. - Defendant,

v.

U.S. Department of Justice,
Robert Mueller, Director, [FBI]
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Office of Information Policy [OIP],
Defendant(s)

Case No. 6:13cv100

Ancillary Criminal No. MHS/JKG
2:03-cr-00032-HCM, ED VA - Norfolk
Direct Appeal No. 03-4785 (4th Cir.)
& No. 12-6665 "
& Habeas Corpus § 2255 Motion

JUDICIAL NOTICE

FOIA/PA COMPLAINT

This is a good faith, interests of law and justice COMPLAINT as directed by Defendant's Office of Information Policy (OIP=DOJ) off their administrative denial of May 18, 2012. **Exhibit A1-2.**

REDRESSOR - COMPLAINANT is a wrongfully incarcerated federal prisoner; an uneducated, non-English speaking - writing, simple-minded migrant farm worker from Veracruz, Republic of Mexico, with a wife and six children back home.

His criminal case is a miscarriage of justice, based on extraordinary circumstances due to his actual innocence and involves an unnecessary murder of his fellow worker - roommate by 4-FBI Agents (overzealous and unbridled) who claimed these Mexican farm workers, via also an alleged informant [**Exhibit B1**], were domestic terrorists planning to poison the local water supply. **Exhibit B2, B3.**

REDRESSOR is serving a wrongful 271-month sentence conveniently engineered by federal officials via their same court appointed defense counsel throughout the trial (jury), sentencing and direct appeal, as also an apparent training exercise. He is currently without the assistance of counsel, including financial-assistance of counsel, is a pauper as established by the Court's below, his court appointed counsel likewise having conveniently abandoned him while the Department of Justice -- Defendant's conveniently provide no legal assistance program at federal prison. The Court shall thus provide specialized counsel and necessary financial assistance as an ancillary matter to the criminal case according to Federal Public Defenders. CJA Form 23 financial affidavit update attached hereto. Such financial-assistance shall be provided by Defendant's, who directed their target into federal court rather than resolve this simple matter administratively. Title 18 USC § 3006A(c),

§ 4042, § 4006, § 4007, § 4048 and the Administrative Procedures Act, Title 5 USC § 552, § 552a, § 551, et seq., § 555(b), § 702, § 703, § 706 & § 901.

In addition to the fraudulent prison sentence, the Court ordered restitution for medical expenses allegedly incurred, as a victim, by one of the FBI Agents who, as part of the cover-up, claims he was shot during their assault of the trailer home, shooting through the paper thin walls, which was never the case. The ORDER of restitution is in the amount of \$14,735.61 (page 7 of J & C). "Payments of restitution are to be made to Clerk, U.S. District Court. Restitution is due and payable in monthly installments to be determined when the defendant is released from his term of imprisonment and begins his term of supervised release." The BOP is ignoring this Judgment & Commitment ORDER and conditioning his Unicorn Job Assignment on the presumed voluntary consent to payment, an additional fraud. **Ex's E1, E2, E3.** This money while incarcerated is needed to support his poor family in Mexico, to provide expenses for this suit and other pending litigation [i.e., habeas corpus], to maintain family contact and related expenses.

To be amended - supplemented with the financial-assistance of counsel, process, etc.

FACTS IN SUPPORT:

- 1) Redressor filed his Freedom of Information - Privacy Act "Request" Redress on August 15, 2011. There was no acknowledgement or answer. **Ex. C1**
- 2) He mailed it again on 9/13/11, both times with "proof of mailing" as the DOJ is indifferent to providing certified-return mail to prisoners or indigents.
- 3) Their response dated 9/30/11 was delivered by prison officials on 10/11/11, assigned "FOIAPA Request No. 1172899- 000 Subject: CAMPOS, IPOLITO."
- 4) A follow-up letter of 11/17/11 by someone utilizing David M. Hardy's signature stamp machine threw up the second roadblock wanting money for processing.

Exhibit C2.

- 5) A like stamped letter of 11/22/11 directed an appeal - fee waiver - to Defendant's OIP.
- 6) On 12/22/11 a duplicate letter - stamped to paragraph 3 above was delivered on 12/27/11, also directing the reader to "check for the status of your FOIPA request at www.fbi.gov/foia which the DOJ denies access to at this low security instituting "warehouseing" political targets. **Ex. C3.**
- 7) In good faith, as directed, Redressor filed his administrative appeal on 1/5/12 regarding denial of the fee waiver.
- 8) On 1/17/12 another stamped letter was received along with 100 pages of frivolous disclosures, most unnecessary had the process allowed review prior to mailing, also claiming "123 **page(s)** were reviewed and 100 **page(s)** are being released," citing various exemptions under both Act(s). **Ex. D1-2**
- 9) On 2/7/12 a letter from OIP of 2/1/12 was delivered assigning No. **AP-2012-01195**, as signed for Priscilla Jones, Supervisor. **Ex. D3.**
- 10) On 2/17/12 Redressor wrote to Mr. Hardy due some some "479 pages still available" and the fee waiver.
- 11) On 5/18/12 OIP responded attempting to justify non-disclosure with exemptions along with denial of the fee waiver **in favor** of directing Redressor into federal court. **Ex. A1-2.**

Such is the nature of this Complaint-Redress, as submitted in good faith, as affirmed by declaration as to true and correct with all Right(s) reserved and invoked and without prejudice as without the assistance of counsel-process, 28 USC § 1746WoP.

Dated: **JANUARY 21, 2013**

Certification of mailing:
[28 USC § 1746WoP] *F.F.*

IPOLITO campos.

Ipolito Campos #54618-083[B]
Federal Correctional Institution
POB 7000, 4001 Leopard Dr.
Texarkana, TX 75505
(903)838-4587, 223-4424Fax

FINANCIAL AFFIDAVIT

CJA 23

(IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST FOR ATTORNEY, EXPERT OR OTHER COURT SERVICES WITHOUT PAYMENT OF FEE REV. 5/98)

IN: UNITED STATES
IN THE CASE OF

☐ MAGISTRATE ☐ DISTRICT ☐ APPEALS COURT of ☐ OTHER PANEL (Specify below)

CAMPOS

DOJ=OIP-FBI-etc.

FOR
U.S. District Court
AT EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
TYLER, TEXAS 75702

LOCATION NUMBER

PERSON REPRESENTED (Show your full name)

Ipolito Campos #54618-083[K2]
Federal Correctional Institution
POB 7000, 4001 Leopard Dr.
Texarkana, TX 75505 (903)838-4587, 223-4424Fax

- 1 ☐ Defendant--Adult
2 ☐ Defendant--Juvenile
3 ☐ Appellant
4 ☐ Probation Violator
5 ☐ Parole Violator
6 ☐ Habeas Petitioner
7 ☐ 2255 Petitioner
8 ☐ Material Witness
9 ☒ Other (Specify) *FOIA Suit-CR*

DOCKET NUMBERS

Magistrate
District Court
Court of Appeals

CHARGE/OFFENSE (describe if applicable & check box →)

18 USC § 111(a) & (b)[18:111.F]
18 USC § 922(g)(5)(A) & 924(a)(2)[18:922G.F]
18 USC § 924(c)(1)(A)(iii) & (B)(i)
18 USC § 1113, 1114, §1545(b)(2)
26 USC 5861(d) & 5871; 42 USC § 408(a).

18 USC § 3006A(c)
" " R. 44

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS REGARDING ABILITY TO PAY

ASSETS	EMPLOY- MENT	Are you now employed? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Am Self Employed <input type="checkbox"/> Employment not allowed in federal prison
		Name and address of employer: UNICOR Prison Industries
		IF YES, how much do you Gross Job Pay IF NO, give month and year of last employment earn per month? \$ 125.00 Mo. How much did you earn per month \$
		If married is your Spouse employed? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lives in Mexico (citizen) IF YES, how much does your Spouse earn per month? \$ If a minor under age 21, what is your Parents or Guardian's approximate monthly income \$
OTHER INCOME		Have you received within the past 12 months any income from a business, profession or other form of self-employment, or in the form of rent payments, interest, dividends, retirement or annuity payments, or other sources? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		IF YES, GIVE THE AMOUNT RECEIVED & IDENTIFY S THE SOURCES
CASH		Have you any cash on hand or money in savings or checking account <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No IF YES, state total amount \$ 29c
		Do you own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes, automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary household furnishings and clothing)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PROP- ERTY		IF YES, GIVE VALUE AND S DESCRIPTION

OBLIGATIONS & DEBTS	DEPENDENTS	MARITAL STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED OR <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED	Total No of Dependents 5	List persons you actually support and your relationship to them <u>Don't support any while incarcerated</u>
	DEBTS & MONTHLY BILLS <small>(LIST ALL CREDITORS INCLUDING BANKS LOAN COMPANIES CHARGE ACCOUNTS ETC.)</small>	APARTMENT OR HOME	Creditors	Total Debt Monthly Pay
		Telephone	\$ 20.00	\$
		Restitution [BOP takes half]	\$ 60.00	\$
		Stamps, Copies, legal expenses	\$ 10.00	\$
		Hygiene, Medicine, toiletries, etc.	\$ 10.00	\$
		Commissary, shoes, sweats, food, etc.	\$ 25.00	\$
			Total	\$ 125.00

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date) January 21, 2013
28 USC § 1746WoP

SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT
OR PERSON REPRESENTED

Ipolito campos.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Information Policy
Suite 11050
1425 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Telephone: (202) 514-3642

MAY 18 2012

Rec'd
5/22/12

Mr. Ipolito Campos
Register No. 54618-083
Federal Correctional Institution
Post Office Box 7000
Texarkana, TX 75505-7000

Re: Appeal No. AP-2012-01195
Request No. 1172899-001
JGM:SKV

Dear Mr. Campos:

- 1) You appealed from the fee waiver determination made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on your request for access to records concerning yourself.
- 2) The statutory standard for evaluating fee waiver requests provides that fees shall be waived or reduced "if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii). In determining whether you have satisfied this statutory standard, I considered the six factors set out in the Department of Justice regulation that puts this statutory standard into effect. See 28 C.F.R. § 16.11(k) (2011) (copy enclosed). The first four of these factors concern the "public interest" requirement; the fifth and sixth factors concern whether your interest in the records is primarily commercial.
- 3) On the basis of all of the information available to me, I am affirming the denial of your request for a waiver of fees. Although the records you seek appear to concern the operations or activities of the government, and you do not have an overriding commercial interest in the records, you have not satisfied other necessary factors, in particular factors two, three and four.
- 4) You have provided no information that sufficiently explains how your request meets the statutory public interest requirement. Importantly, you have not demonstrated in any way that you have both the intent and the ability, as required by the third fee waiver factor, to disseminate the requested information to the public. Your failure to meet this factor is itself a sufficient basis for denying a request for a fee waiver request. See Larson v. CIA, 843 F.2d 1481, 1483 (D.C. Cir. 1988). You provided no information as to how you will accomplish such a distribution.
- 5) Additionally, in order for the disclosure to be "likely to contribute" to an understanding of specific government operations or activities, the disclosable portions of the requested information must be meaningfully informative in relation to the subject matter of the request. See, e.g., Klein v. Toupin, No. 05-647, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 32478, at *11-12 (D.D.C. May 24, 2006) (reiterating that conclusory and unsupported assertions of misconduct are not "meaningfully informative" of government operations); cf. NARA v. Favish, 541 U.S. 157, 174 (2004) (holding, in the context of exemption 7(C)'s closely related public interest balancing test, that where the "public interest" asserted is to show negligent or improper performance of agency

AI

5/18/12

- 2 -

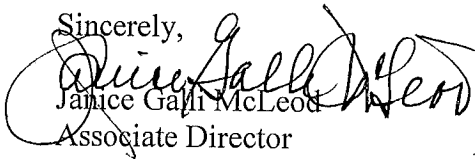
officials' duties, "the requester must establish more than a bare suspicion in order to obtain disclosure"). You simply state that "there is a substantial public interest in a murder wherein the FBI has conflicting interest and the Requestor [sic] is a poor, uneducated, migrant farm worker from Mexico without a commercial interest." Your letter of appeal does not contain any support for your assertion of governmental misconduct. Therefore, you have not satisfied factor two of the public interest requirement that the requested records are "likely to contribute" to the public's understanding. And, as a consequence of not meeting factor two of the public interest requirement, you have not satisfied factor four, the "significance" factor. Accordingly, I am denying your appeal.

6) Because your fee waiver appeal has been denied, you must now remit payment in the amount of \$47.90 to the FBI for the fees owed if you wish for the FBI to re-open your request and process the remaining pages. With regard to your comment about the cost of routine collection and processing, I find no evidence that your parenthetical "(or the cost of litigating a fee waiver in federal court)" has ever been added to the Freedom of Information Act.

7) If you are dissatisfied with my action on your appeal, the FOIA permits you to file a lawsuit in federal district court in accordance with 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B). ★

8)

Sincerely,


Janice Gail McLeod
Associate Director

Enclosure

A1
A2

A2

Thornburgh Memorandum, Lopez, 765 F. Supp. 1433
 989 F.2d 1032
 4 F.3d 1455
 (N.D. Cal.) (9th Cir.)

36 CHICAGO SUN-TIMES
 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 2004

NEWS

Long-hidden report details FBI crimes

WASHINGTON — An internal FBI report kept under wraps for three years details dozens of cases of agents fired for egregious misconduct and crimes, including drug trafficking, attempted murder, theft, misuse of informants and consorting with prostitutes.

The report, released Wednesday by Sen. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), found that about one in 1,000 agents was dismissed for serious misconduct or criminal offenses by the FBI during the period examined, from 1986 to 1999. The average was between eight and nine per year.

Grassley, a senior member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said in a letter Wednesday to FBI Director Robert Mueller that he was concerned about "a lack of response to the findings and recommendations, a general lack of support for the project and even efforts to prevent its completion."

FBI Assistant Director Cassandra Chandler said: "Director Mueller is committed to undertaking the reforms necessary to strengthen the disciplinary process within the FBI."

FBI ignores informant rules

By MARK SHERMAN
 Associated Press writer

WASHINGTON — FBI agents often violate bureau's rules for handling confidential informants that were revised after FBI abuses in the 1990s, the Justice Department's internal watchdog said Monday.

A review of 120 confidential informant files from FBI offices around the country found violations in 104 cases, or 87 percent, Inspector General Glenn A. Fine said. His 301-page report,

parts of which were blacked out, examined FBI compliance with rules that govern most criminal investigations.

The report said agents failed to assess informants' suitability or get permission for informants to engage in activity that otherwise would be illegal. Agents did not convey proper instructions or tell prosecutors when informants had committed crimes that were not authorized by their FBI handlers, Fine said. FBI Director Robert Mueller, according to the report, said

many agents find the required paperwork cumbersome. In a statement, the FBI said the violations were "administrative" and that officials have begun simplifying procedures.

Among the material that was withheld from the public is how many confidential informants the FBI uses. Some have provided information to the FBI for more than six years. Others are designated "high-level" informants because they are part of the senior leadership of a group the FBI is investigating.

DOJ
 "Enforcers"

No real
 Accountability

BI

Washington's workers see danger around every corner

There is concern of a 'crying wolf' syndrome as every suspicion is reported, writes Nancy Dunne.

Washington's thousands of government employees have been the butt of many a barbed comment about idle parasites living off the fat of the state. Those who do not like Big Government do not like big state payrolls.

However, as the anthrax saga unfolds, those government workers are finding themselves at Washington's "ground zero," nervous, awaiting the next terrorist blow.

"My mother calls me every day to see if I'm wearing gloves to handle the mail," says Tara Hawkins, a secretary at the justice department who distributes mail.

Last week, when she contracted a cold from her husband, her mother insisted she see a nurse, to be tested for anthrax.

The justice department has warned her not to touch suspicious-looking packages. Yesterday, Ms Hawkins was nervously eyeing a package with a Japanese return address.

"I won't touch it," she said. "My supervisor won't either." It remained on the chair near her desk.

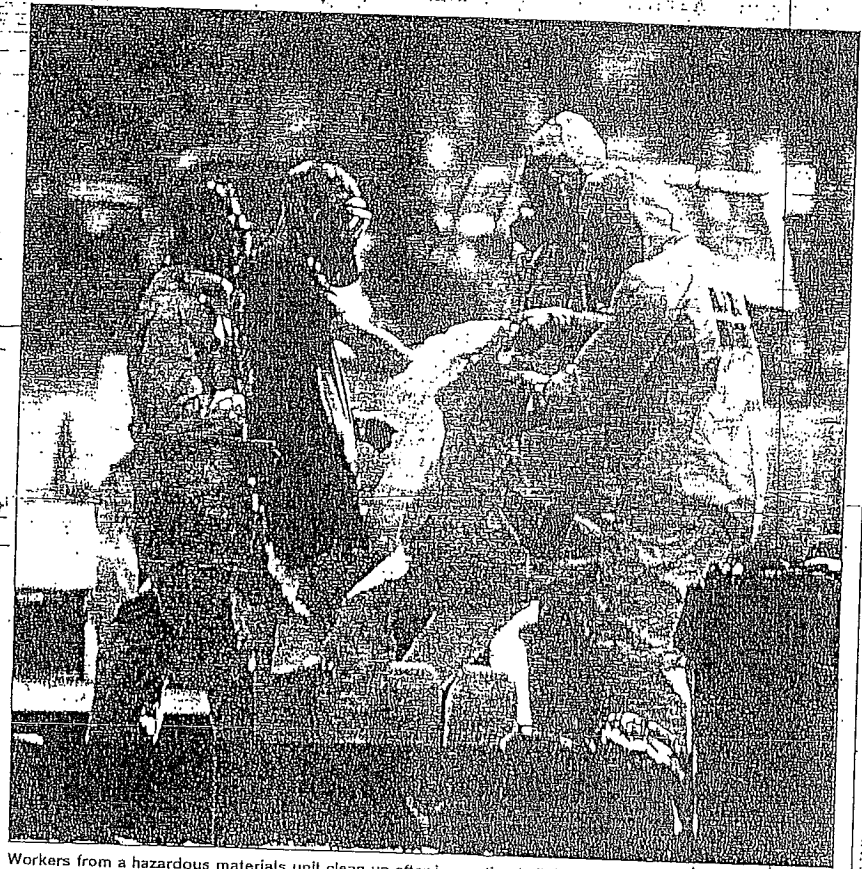
Jim Finckenauer, a director at the National Institute of Justice, is worried about the development of a "crying wolf" syndrome. Now on the alert, Washingtonians are seeing danger everywhere.

"We all find ways to deal with anxiety to reduce it," he said. When nothing comes of their fears, they are likely to drop their guards.

For now, the Washington police are handling a torrent of phone calls about suspicious mail vehicles and even aircraft, according to Matthew LeFande, a field training officer. But, he said, the city is ill-prepared to deal with the current emergency.

"We're all re-active, not pro-active. I worry about our ability to protect our infrastructure, our drinking water, about how to get emergency services to people."

"There are not enough hospital beds and not enough police. Here we are facing a



Workers from a hazardous materials unit clean up after inspecting buildings in Washington for anthrax AP

potential mass casualty incident and we can't be sufficiently responsive."

Cabinet secretaries have issued memos on everything from emergency evacuation routes to the symptoms of anthrax, the handling of threatening phone calls, and the availability of counselling.

The energy department is setting up a website for workers who do not want to seek psychological help but who suffer from fear, depression and sleeplessness. One division of the state department is holding lunchtime sing-alongs.

After the September 11 terrorist attack, the head of a government science department sent around a soothing memo promising to implement new security measures. But the most radical change is the requirement that employees wear their identification badges at all times.

"Management treats me like a dog," says one of the department's employees. "Now they're also trying to make me dress like a dog."

Norman Mineta, transportation secretary, held an "All

hands on deck" event for the entire staff to discuss his views on "the changing role of transportation". A department memo warned: "Some people will discover that their initial grief is continuing and even worsening. They may cry a lot, experience uncontrollable anger or an overwhelming despair."

A month since the terrorist attacks, the department offered a day of free screening for depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. PTSD

Ann Veneman, agriculture secretary, sought to rally her employees. "The most important thing we can all do as Americans is to demonstrate that this attack on our democracy will not stand," she said.

Some government workers say they feel little tension, especially those who work in the centre of anti-terrorist activity.

A staffer at the Environmental Protection Agency said: "It is inevitable that something else will happen."

"But I'm working on stuff

that makes me assured that the government is preparing for future events."

"It's no fun living in a city where new anthrax infections are announced every day," said Caroline Good, a fisheries biologist at the National Marine Fisheries Service. "But people aren't panicked. They are sort of curious about what's going to happen next."

Betty Pernel is on the opposite end of the emotional spectrum. She cleans congressional offices and removes rubbish between 10:30pm and 7am, earning \$11.11 an hour. She was exposed to anthrax sent to Tom Daschle, Senate majority leader. Although she was given a six-day's supply of Cipro, she remains uneasy.

"Night workers are always the last to know what's going on," she said. "The day workers are there with the senators and the staff. If there's a bombing, they can evacuate the building. At night it's dark. Everything looks the same. They don't tell you anything but to follow directions and go to your post."

BOP+

PARANOIA

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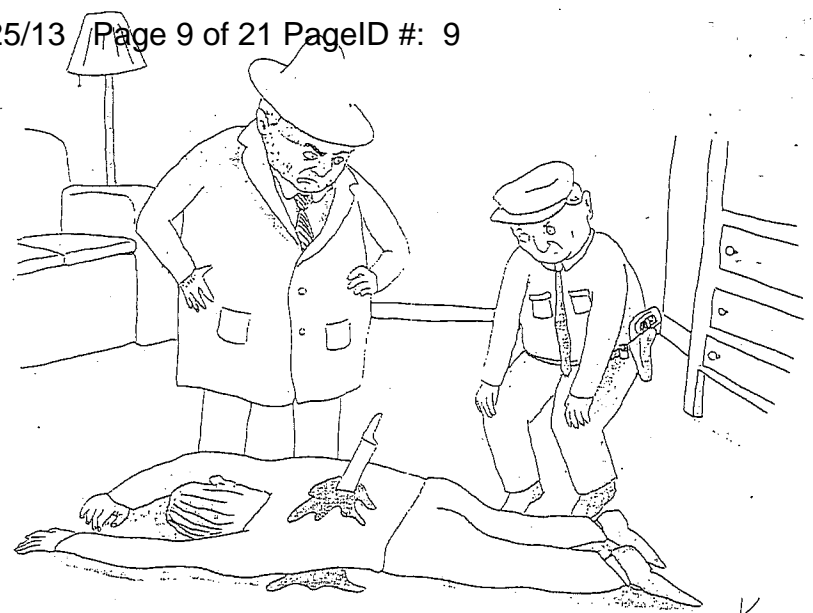
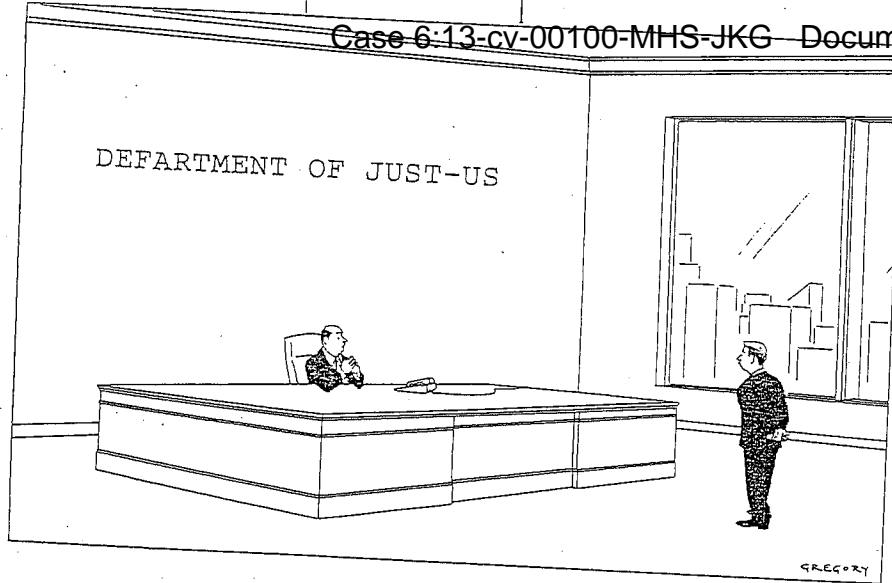
Protect the "Status quo"

#

Money game

B2

B2



"I'm not going to lie to you, Saunders—I'm going to lie to you."

Editorial Observer / ADAM COHEN

"Nope. Looks to me like a clear-cut case of suicide by somehow reaching around behind the back and sticking a knife in backward. Let's get a drink."

Kar

N.Y. Times 12/14/08 A-28 i.e. Tim Webb - Virginia

Democratic Pressure on Obama to Restore the Rule of Law When?

In a Senate hearing room in September, weeks before Barack Obama won the election, a series of law professors, lawyers and civil libertarians outlined one of the biggest challenges that will be facing the next president: bringing the United States government back under the rule of law.

Over the past eight years, they testified, American legal traditions have been degraded in areas ranging from domestic spying to government secrecy. The damage that has been done by President Bush, Vice President Dick Cheney, former Attorney General Alberto Gonzales and others is so grave that just assessing it will be an enormous task. Repairing it will be even more enormous.

This was not a new complaint. Civil liberties advocates have been sounding the alarm for years. The difference now is that a Democrat is about to assume the presidency, and one of the most ar-

dent defenders of civil liberties in his party — Senator Russ Feingold of Wisconsin — is dedicated to putting the restoration of the rule of law on the agenda of the incoming government, with the support of the American Civil Liberties Union and other groups.

Mr. Feingold, who is chairman the Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on the Constitution, already has left his imprint on campaign finance, with the McCain-Feingold law, and has been a leading critic of pork-barrel spending and corporate welfare.

Now he has a new cause. Before the election, Mr. Feingold argued that whoever won should make a priority of rolling back Bush administration policies that eroded constitutional rights and disrupted the careful system of checks and balances. Now that Mr. Obama — a onetime constitutional law professor who made this issue a cause early in the campaign — has won the election, there

Calls for rolling back post-9/11 legal doctrines.

is both reason for optimism and increased pressure on the president-elect to keep his promises.

Mr. Feingold has been compiling a list of areas for the next president to focus on, which he intends to present to Mr. Obama. It includes amending the Patriot Act, giving detainees greater legal protections and banning torture, cruelty and degrading treatment. He wants to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act to restore limits on domestic spying. And he wants to roll back the Bush administration's dedication to classifying government documents.

Many reforms could be implemented directly by the next president. Mr. Obama could renounce Mr. Bush's extreme views of executive power, including the notion that in many areas, the president can act as he wants without restraint by Congress or the judiciary. Mr. Obama also could declare his intention not to use presidential signing statements as Mr. Bush did in record numbers to reject parts of bills signed into law.

Congress also has work to do. Many of the excesses of the last eight years have been the result of Mr. Feingold's colleagues' capitulation as much as presidential overreaching. He expects Congress to do more than just fix laws like the Patriot Act. He wants the Senate to question presidential nominees closely at their confirmation hearings about their commitment to the rule of law. And he hopes Congress will do its duty to impose the rigorous supervision it rarely imposed in the Bush years.

Restoring the rule of law will not be easy, Mr. Feingold concedes. Part of the problem is that it is hard to know how much damage has been done. Many programs, like domestic spying and extraordinary rendition — the secret transfer of detainees to foreign countries where they are harshly interrogated — have operated in the shadows.

And it would be a mistake to overlook Congress's role. Members from both parties voted for laws like the Military Commissions Act of 2006, which stripped detainees of habeas corpus rights, and looked the other way while the rule of law was diminished.

Still, Mr. Feingold is convinced that this is a critical moment. If the next president does not reverse the Bush administration's doctrines, he fears that they will no longer simply be the policies of one extremist president. The danger is that they will be the nation's new understanding of the Constitution.

B3

B3

August 15, 2011

September 13, 2011 (second mailing)

Robert Mueller, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20535 (202) 324-3000

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Work Process Unit
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602
www.fbi.gov FOIA/PA Request No.
1172899- 000

Re: Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Redress-Request, Title 5 USC §552
USA v. Campos, 2:03-cr-00032-HCM, ED VA - Norfolk §552a.
Direct Appeal No. 03-4785 (4th Cir.)

Dear Sir & To Whom It Concerns:

In exercise of his Redress to the Privileges of the Great Writ of Habeas Corpus, the undersigned Mexican citizen, wrongfully imprisoned as actually innocent of any crimes or those brought against him, also without predisposition as poor, uneducated and a victim of informant misinformation and unverification by 4-FBI agents who broke into the trailer home without announcement, killing Mr. Ipolito's co-worker and then covering up the actual events of no crime.

Briefly, Mr. Campos & "Flaco" (shot by FBI agents) were migrant farm workers living in a trailer house loaned to them by an acquaintance (2-weeks) other than the owner; unbeknownst to him, he apparently went to the police with a claim that "terrorists" were living in the trailer. This was temporary housing. The FBI banged on the door and then entered. The two victims were in the back bedroom hiding behind the bed. The FBI agents shot through the walls killing Flaco then departing the house. Mr. Campos then exited through the back door with his hands up after seeing badges. There was no crime in progress other than that engineered by over-zealous agents and no mens rea by either victim to any crime, let alone what they were charged for. They were provided no defense by court appointed Federal Public Defenders.

Given the facts-truth of this case, it is a simple one. The FBI agents know what really transpired, their modus operandi is historic. Exhibits A1, A2.

The FBI should therefore, in the interests of justice and economy \$\$\$, do the right thing. See that Mr. Campos is deported, time served, saving the court the time to adjudicate this matter on the merits, money in short supply. The FBI has the like influence to perfect executive clemency or treaty transfer back to Mexico. The alternative, an expensive process again through the already overburdened federal courts in search of law and justice.

In the alternative, the FBI shall produce all the records, documents and any related information to this case, in a timely manner, without exception(s) or exemptions considering the facts and circumstances of their own undoing.

The undersigned invokes these Right(s) in good faith, in the interests of law and justice, with all Rights reserved, with the above facts affirmed true and correct under penalties of perjury per 28 USC § 1746 Without Prejudice. Likewise he believes there will be no subtle retaliations, BOP transfers, harassment or other obstructions to his forced process through the federal courts.

Very sincerely yours,

Ipolito Campos
Ipolito Campos

Proof of mailing: *ff*

cc: Charles Grassley + 9/30/11

enc: C of Id.

(3) FBI Letter 9/8/11(2)

Ipolito Campos #54618-083
Federal Correctional Institution [K1]
POB 7000, 4001 Leopard Dr.
Texarkana, TX 75505-7000
(903) 838-4587, 223-4424 Fax

9/13/11
8/15/11



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

November 17, 2011

MR. IPOLITO CAMPOS
 **54618-083
 FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION [K2]
 POST OFFICE BOX 7000
 TEXARKANA, TX 75505 7000

Rec'd
 11/21/11

FOIPA Request No.: 1172899- 000
 Subject: CAMPOS, IPOLITO

Dear Mr. Campos:

This is in reference to your Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request.

We have located approximately 1,023 pages which are potentially responsive to your request. Pursuant to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) regulations, 28 C.F.R. §§ 16.11 and 16.49, there is a duplication fee of ten cents per page if you receive a paper copy. Releases are also available on CD upon request. Each CD contains approximately 500 pages per release. The 500 page estimate is based on our business practice of processing medium and large track cases through interim releases that generally equal approximately 500 pages. The first 100 pages of duplication, or the cost equivalent (\$10.00) for releases on CD, will be provided to you at no charge. In accordance with the DOJ regulations, the FBI notifies requesters when anticipated fees exceed \$25.00. If all of the pages that are potentially responsive to your request are released, you will owe \$92.30 in duplication fees to receive a paper copy or \$20.00 (2 CD's at \$15.00 less \$10.00) to receive the release on a CD, **if an alternate address is provided**. Please remember this is only an estimate, and if some of the pages are withheld in full pursuant to FOIA/Privacy Act exemption(s) or are determined to not be responsive to your request, the actual charges could be less.

To accelerate the processing of your request, you may wish to consider reducing the scope of your request so that it will fall within one of the smaller queues. This may allow you to lower your search and duplication costs and hasten the receipt of your information. The FBI uses a three-queue system as a way to fairly assign and process new requests. The placement of a request in one of the three queues depends on the total number of pages responsive to that request - 500 pages or less (small queue), 501 pages to 2500 pages (medium queue), or more than 2500 pages (large queue). The small queue has the fastest rate of processing. Please let us know in writing if you are interested in discussing the possibility of reducing the scope of your request, as well as your willingness to pay the estimated search and duplication costs indicated in the above paragraph. Your written response should provide a telephone number where you can be reached between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., EST, if one is available. Please send this response to: Work Process Unit, Record Information/Dissemination Section, Records Management Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602. You may also fax your response to the following number: 540-868-4997, Attention: Work Process Unit.

No payment is required at this time. However, you must notify us in writing within thirty (30) days from the date of this letter of your format decision (paper or CD) and your commitment to pay the estimated fee. If we do not receive your commitment to pay within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed. Please include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in any communication regarding this matter.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Hardy
 Section Chief,
 Record/Information
 Dissemination Section
 Records Management Division

C2

C2

11/17/11

Our Justice System: So-Called

By Donald P. Lay

In an effort to fight crime, we aimlessly set goals of putting more and more people into jails and prisons regardless of consequential costs or the complete denigration of dignity and resulting human sacrifice. As a nation, we commiserate without apparent concern, increasing episodes of temporary banishment of individuals to horrific and indecent environments in our jails and prisons, and falsely assume on their return to society that they will become useful citizens bearing no resentment.

The criminal justice system is a disgrace to a civilized nation that prides itself on decency and the belief in the intrinsic worth of every individual. The system is a complete failure. The financial waste incurred by communities, cities, states and the Government is unbelievable. The crimes committed against those who are victimized by the system are intolerable.

The human waste caused by the warehousing of prisoners is unconscionable. The reverberation to our society is found in an increasing crime rate, resulting from the failure of the criminal justice system to adequately rehabilitate rather than show contempt for prisoners.

Charles B. DeWitt, President Bush's nominee to head the National Institute of Justice, has observed that the nation's prison and jail population recently passed the one million mark and is rising at a 13 percent annual rate. Maintaining that rate of growth would cost at least \$100 million per week for construction of new facilities alone. There were 343,569 local inmates in the jail population in 1988. Local jail occupancy rate in 1989 was 108 percent of capacity; in 1988, it was 101 percent; in 1983, it was 85 percent.

St. Paul, MN.
Donald P. Lay is chief judge of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. This article is adapted from an address to the National Association of Pretrial Service Agencies, in Minneapolis.

According to the Jail Population Statistics, Bureau of Justice Statistics Survey, dated June 30, 1989, 26 percent of jails were under Federal or state court order or consent decree to limit the number of inmates. Fifty-one percent of jails sampled held prisoners because of overcrowding in other institutions. This figure was 29 percent in 1988 and 17 percent in 1983. In 1989, 395,553 persons were held in state and Federal jails. This is a 15 percent increase over 1988.

According to Bureau of Justice statistics, in 1978 there were a total of 3,693 jails in operation, but by 1988 that number had decreased to 3,316, a 5 percent reduction. From 1983 to 1988, there was a 51 percent increase in the total jail population.

The atrocities that take place within jails and prisons are common-

other inmates who had sexually assaulted him for 48 hours every hour on the hour.

A 19-year-old prisoner at the Missouri Training Center, the victim of a number of homosexual rapes, was given three alternatives by a prison official: submit, fight back or escape. He chose the last alternative. The Missouri Supreme Court affirmed his conviction for the escape charge, concluding that conditions of confinement do not justify escape and are not a defense.

The public has every right to deeply resent those who commit crime. However, the kneejerk reactions by angry executives, politically conscious legislatures and vindictive judicial officers is taking us down a primrose path with little success in combating crime.

The resulting approach is accomplishing nothing more than exorbitantly wasting tax dollars, creating a warehouse of human degradation and in the long run breeding societal resentment that causes more crime.

In the Federal system, the commitment to double the size of our prisons by 1995, to increase mandatory minimum sentences and to sentence by the crime and not by the individual is simply a corollary to this societal attitude.

There exists a crying need to develop a nationwide system of intermediate sanctions for those who are convicted of nonviolent felonies. Our penology system needs to develop work release programs, community service programs, schooling, vocational training and other forms of supervised productivity in lieu of wasteful expenditures of tax dollars and warehousing of individuals.

Punishment is one thing, but our incarceration policies are wasteful and should be changed. Present policies breed further crime, dehumanize individuals and require gross expenditures of tax dollars needed for other purposes. With our nation facing both societal and fiscal crises of unrivaled proportions, we must move quickly and forcefully to overhaul the current system.

It is too costly and breeds crime.

e.g. terrorism

Warehouse receipts on the debt

place. A few years ago, I visited a correctional institution in a southern state. A 19-year-old farm boy had just been sentenced for one year for possession of marijuana. He was received in their central processing unit designed to hold 120 prisoners. At that time there were 465 prisoners incarcerated in small cells in a four-level building that afforded little ventilation and no recreational area.

The young man was sent to a psychological evaluation unit. After two hours they picked up his exam papers and he had written only two words: "Help Me, Help Me." Officials discovered that he had been put in a small cell block containing four beds with 11

Warehousing Enterprise

THE NEW YORK TIMES - MONDAY OCTOBER 22, 1990

EXHIBIT

C3



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

January 17, 2012

MR. IPOLITO CAMPOS
 **54618-083
 FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION [K2]
 POST OFFICE BOX 7000
 TEXARKANA, TX 75505 7000

*Rec'd
 1/26/12
 open
 100 pages*

Subject: CAMPOS, IPOLITO

FOIPA No. 1172899- 001

Dear Mr. Campos:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

- ☐ (b)(1)
☐ (b)(2)
☒ (b)(3) Fed. R. Crim. P. 6(e)

☐ (b)(4)
☐ (b)(5)
☒ (b)(6)

- ☐ (b)(7)(A)
☐ (b)(7)(B)
☒ (b)(7)(C)
☒ (b)(7)(D)
☒ (b)(7)(E)
☐ (b)(7)(F)
☐ (b)(8)
☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

- ☐ (d)(5)
☒ (j)(2)
☐ (k)(1)
☐ (k)(2)
☐ (k)(3)
☐ (k)(4)
☐ (k)(5)
☐ (k)(6)
☐ (k)(7)

123 **page(s)** were reviewed and 100 **page(s)** are being released.

☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

- ☐ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) [5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(7)(E)], this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001. Your appeal must be received by OIP within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

D1

D1

1/17/12

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit. ✓

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

In response to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request submitted to FBI Winchester, VA, enclosed is a partial processed copy of the FBI Norfolk Field Office file 279B-NF-35203 section 1.

Your request for a fee waiver has been denied. Our decision on this matter is based on the statutory standard and the fee waiver guidelines issued by the Department of Justice. Enclosed herein are 100 free pages from FBI Norfolk Field Office file 279B-NF-35203.

For your information, sealed court records are not eligible for release under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Act(s) (FOIPA). Some of the material responsive to your request has been withheld and marked "OTHER - Sealed" pursuant to United States Court Order. ✓

There are approximately 479 additional pages available for processing in the above file. Fees of \$47.90 could be incurred should all the pages be deemed releasable to you. Please advise this office at your convenience if you are interested in receiving the additional material responsive to your request. ✓

D2

D2



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Information Policy

Telephone: (202) 514-3642

Washington, D.C. 20530

FEB 01 2012

Rec'd
2/7/12

Mr. Ipolito Campos
Register No. 54618-083
Federal Correctional Institution
P.O. Box 7000
Texarkana, TX 75505

Re: Request No. 1172899-001


Dear Mr. Campos:

This is to advise you that your administrative appeal from the action of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was received by this Office on January 27, 2012.

The Office of Information Policy has the responsibility of adjudicating such appeals. In an attempt to afford each appellant equal and impartial treatment, we have adopted a general practice of assigning appeals in the approximate order of receipt. Your appeal has been assigned number **AP-2012-01195**. Please mention this number in any future correspondence to this Office regarding this matter.

We will notify you of the decision on your appeal as soon as we can. If you have any questions about the status of your appeal you may contact me at the number above.

Sincerely,

for 
Priscilla Jones

Supervisory Administrative Specialist

D3

D3

2/1/12

BP-S148.055 INMATE REQUEST TO STAFF CDFRM

SEP 98

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

TO: (Name and Title of Staff Member) K - UNIT TEAM & To Whom It May Concern	DATE: 7/23/11
FROM: IPOLITO CAMPOS	REGISTER NO.: 54618-083
WORK ASSIGNMENT: UNICOR	UNIT: K

SUBJECT: (Briefly state your question or concern and the solution you are requesting. Continue on back, if necessary. Your failure to be specific may result in no action being taken. If necessary, you will be interviewed in order to successfully respond to your request.) **Re: FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROGRAM [P.S. 5380.08 & 28 CFR §545.10 et seq] Contract renewal off wrongful withdrawals and calculations**

The undersigned has resided here since 11/2003. I have worked at UNICOR for 2-years, before that as an orderly in the Unit.

Currently, the FRP contract has the BOP withdrawing 50% of my Unicor pay of \$140, per month. This is my only source of income in support of my wife and six children barely surviving in Veracruz, Mexico. I receive no visits, now for 8-years. I need additional funds in support of my family, pursuant to the Judgment & Commitment ORDER.

Please recalculate the FRP contract according to the Policy formula which includes the "ITS exclusion." **Exhibit A.**

Example:

\$ 140.00 x 6	=	840.00	Six month total deposits in Trust Acct - Pay.
- 70.00 x 6	=	420.00	Last 6-months IFRP payments (50%)
75.00 x 6	=	450.00	ITS exclusion

The BOP's computation (above) to date does not include the TTS exclusion. AT MOST the FRP contract apparently should read as the following:

NEW CONTRACT: Deposits from Pay -	\$140.00 x 6(months)	=	840.00
	75.00 x 6	=	450.00 TTS Exclusion
	65.00 x 6	=	390.00 Balance
	(50%) 32.50 x 6	=	195.00

It appears that the new contract SHALL take \$32.50 per month (23%) of the \$140.00 pay. All previous contracts were not knowingly endorsed (signed), also not speaking English.

Thank you for your prompt considerations. 28 USC § 1746WoP

(Do not write below this line)

Ipolito campos.
Ipolito Campos

DISPOSITION:

Signature Staff Member

Date

Record Copy - File; Copy - Inmate
(This form may be replicated via WP)

This form replaces BP-148.070 dated Oct 86
and BP-S148.070 APR 94

EI



PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

P. 5. 380.08

[b. Payment. The inmate is responsible for making satisfactory progress in meeting his/her financial responsibility plan and for providing documentation of these payments to unit staff. Payments may be made from institution resources or non-institution (community) resources. In developing an inmate's financial plan, the Unit Team shall first subtract from the trust fund account the inmate's minimum payment schedule for UNICOR or non-UNICOR work assignments, set forth below in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section. The Unit Team shall then exclude from its assessment \$75.00 a month deposited into the inmate's trust fund account. This \$75.00 is excluded to allow the inmate the opportunity to better maintain telephone communication under the Inmate Telephone System (ITS).]

At each program review, when reviewing the inmate's financial plan, the Unit Team must:

- determine the total funds deposited into the inmate's trust fund account for the previous six months;
- subtract the IFRP payments made by the inmate during the previous six months; and
- subtract \$450 (i.e., \$75 x 6 months, ITS exclusion).

Any money remaining after the above computation may be considered for IFRP payments, regardless of whether the money is in the inmate's trust fund or phone credit account. The Unit Team has the discretion to consider all monies above that computation to adjust the inmate's IFRP payment plan.

The Unit Manager is the determining authority when it comes to deciding whether an inmate's IFRP payments are commensurate with his/her ability to pay. This decision is solely at the discretion of the Unit Manager and is to be decided on a case-by-case basis. Variations in what is considered a commensurate payment are expected and are appropriate since the determination of commensurate payments is based on individual circumstances.

progst

E2

Courts Cannot Order Federal Prisoners to Participate in IFRP

A federal criminal defendant cannot be ordered to participate in the Bureau of Prisons' (BOP) Inmate Financial Responsibility Program (IFRP) as part of his or her sentence, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit held on June 11, 2010.

Shabaka K. Boyd was sentenced to 334 months imprisonment and ordered to pay a \$500 fine and \$300 special assessment. At sentencing, Boyd was ordered to pay the fine and special assessment through the BOP's IFRP. The IFRP allows BOP staff to collect monthly payments from prisoners toward their financial obligations. Payment schedules are set on an arbitrary basis, and prisoners who refuse to participate in the IFRP lose the ability to work in UNICOR slave industry programs, can not receive furloughs, are paid only \$5.25 a month, and can only spend \$25 a month for commissary. Despite all of these sanctions for non-participation, the IFRP is regarded by the BOP as "voluntary." *False*

Boyd appealed, arguing that the district court's order mandating participation in the IFRP was erroneous and should

be vacated. Reviewing for plain error, the Seventh Circuit agreed.

"The IFRP can be an important part of a prisoner's efforts toward rehabilitation, but strictly speaking," the appellate court wrote, "participation in the program is voluntary." As such, the district court "overstepped its bounds when it ordered [Boyd] to participate in the IFRP," the Seventh Circuit concluded. "Boyd's participation, like that of all imprisoned defendants, must remain voluntary, though subject to the loss of privileges identified in 28 C.F.R. § 545.11(d)." ✓

The judgment of the district court was accordingly affirmed, as modified, with the clarification that Boyd's participation in the IFRP was "voluntary". See: *United States v. Boyd*, 608 F.3d 331 (7th Cir. 2010), cert. denied. 11/29/10 6/11/10

N.D. ILL.

See Title 5 USC § 552a(e)(3)(A), the Privacy Act of 1974 (voluntary or mandatory).

Leaders must join voters in the war on corruption

London Financial Times 8/18/06

What do the victory of Hamas in the Palestinian Authority, the defeat of Silvio Berlusconi, Italian prime minister, and the indictment of Tom DeLay, former US House majority leader, all have in common?

In a word: corruption. Having worked on electoral campaigns around the world, we are struck by the number of countries in which corruption has become a top-tier issue that mobilises voters, decides elections and shapes national agendas. Public anger over corruption is particularly intense in countries that are less developed or undergoing transitions from communist or autocratic rule to more open systems. Across 20 transitional and developing countries in Latin America, Central Europe, Asia and Africa, where our firm has conducted surveys over the past five years, corruption is the third strongest public concern, cited by 21 per cent on average as one of their top two national problems. Higher shares are focused on unemployment (48 per cent) and poor living conditions (34 per cent). But corruption leads a second tier of issues and emerges as a significantly stronger concern than many bread-and-butter issues.

This is one reason the slogan for many opposition movements in these countries revolves around the idea of "enough!" - whether it is the "Kifaya" movement in Egypt, or the "Kmara" movement in Georgia before that country's Rose Revolution. It is a call for more political freedom, but also for economic fairness after years of voters seeing the gains from their hard work disappear into someone else's pocket.

But corruption is no longer just a developing world issue. Democrats are riding into November's US congressional elections charging that Washington is mired in a "culture of corruption", as ties between Republican leaders such as Mr DeLay and lobbyist Jack Abramoff, the convicted fraudster,

Those who see a 'corruption obsession' are wrong to think voters have misplaced priorities. The scale often runs into billions of dollars

become clear. This same basic charge played a major role in Romano Prodi's victory in April against Mr Berlusconi in the Italian election and in the troubles that Jacques Chirac, president, and his UMP party face in France.

The same forces of globalisation that shrunk the global marketplace smaller also create a larger space for graft and political grand theft - as well as more opportunity and impetus for voters to resist it. As James Surowiecki recently pointed out in The New Yorker, the pressures for modernisation in transitional economies create huge openings for corruption. As leaders privatise utilities and establish new regulatory regimes in a globalised economy, public offices have more lucrative opportunities to steer capital flows, provide safe havens for illicit cash, or lend official imprimatur to private schemes.

Political elites are often the last to understand that the people mean business in their calls for reforms. More surprising is the critique that has emerged from some scholars of global affairs, who argue that an overwrought focus on corruption detracts attention from more pressing issues. Last year, Moises Naim, the editor of Foreign Policy, wrote in The Washington Post that "the war on corruption is undermining democracy, helping the wrong leaders get elected and distracting societies from facing urgent problems".

Mr Naim and others are right that a focus on corruption does not always produce progressive results. Hamas won December's Palestinian elections in part by crusading against corruption in the ruling Fatah movement. But those who see a "corruption obsession" are wrong to think voters have misplaced priorities. The scale of corruption often runs into billions of dollars, enough to make a real impact on a country's economy and living standards. That is why voters mostly talk about corruption not as a moral failing, but as an economic problem - and in surveys across many countries they tell us it is a bigger cause of low living standards than bad economic policies.

It therefore makes sense for the World Bank and other agencies to make governance reforms a priority in the development agenda. But the rising scale and toll of corruption also means that it will be more of a first order political issue in more and more countries. Those politicians who take the lead on this issue - explaining its costs, identifying its perpetrators and offering solutions - are likely to find themselves in line with most voters in their national elections and marching in front of what is becoming a global demand for transparency and change.

Stanley Greenberg is chairman and CEO, and Jeremy Rosner is senior vice-president, of Greenberg Quinlan Rosner, a public opinion research and strategy company that advises leaders and campaigns around the world

Culture: B.S. runs downhill

"Gov't is the teacher."
MRS FRIDAY AUGUST 18 2006

O.W. Holmes
"they lead by example." EX A

Court rules on spying without warrant

By Demetri Sevastopulo in Washington

The White House yesterday suffered another blow in the "war against terror" when a federal court ruled its warrantless eavesdropping programme unconstitutional.

Judge Anna Digges Taylor ordered the Bush administration immediately to stop the so-called "Terrorist Surveillance Programme". She said it violated rights to free speech and privacy. It also contravened the 1978 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which requires government to obtain a warrant from a special intelligence court before it can intercept communications of Americans.

The American Civil Liberties Union said the decision was "a landmark victory against the abuse of power that has become the hallmark of the Bush administration".

"Government spying on innocent Americans without any kind of warrant and without Congressional approval runs counter to the very foundations of our democracy," said Anthony Romero, executive director of the ACLU, which brought the lawsuit.

President George W. Bush authorised the eavesdropping programme after the September 11 2001 attacks. The highly classified programme allowed the NSA to intercept the international phone calls and e-mails of Americans with links to suspected terrorists.

The White House argued Mr Bush had the authority to order the programme, saying it was a crucial tool in the "war on terror". But Arlen Specter, Republican chairman of the Senate judiciary committee, and many Democrats criticised Mr Bush for not seeking Congressional approval.

Judge Taylor rebuked Mr Bush, writing: "It was never the intent of the Framers [of the Constitution] to give the president such unfettered control, particularly where his actions blatantly disregarded the parameters clearly enumerated in the Bill of Rights."

"There are no hereditary Kings in America and no powers not created by the Constitution."

The court ruling is the second recent important indictment of the Bush administration's counter-terrorism tactics. In June, the Supreme Court ruled the military commissions formed to try prisoners at Guantanamo Bay violated US law and the Geneva conventions. The administration was forced to reverse policy and to allow that prisoners captured in the war against al-Qaeda were entitled to some Geneva protections.

Only a week after the UK and US foiled an alleged plot to blow up airliners, the court ruling is likely to renew debate about national security policies before November's Congressional elections.

MORE ON FT.COM



January 18, 2013

David J. Maland, Clerk
Clerk of the Court
U.S. District Court
Eastern District of Texas
211 W. Ferguson St.
Tyler, TX 75702

Re: Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Redress - COMPLAINT
Habeas Corpus Privilege - Motion (§2255), E.D. Virginia - Norfolk
Criminal Case, E.D. VA - Norfolk, No. 2:03-cr-00032-HCM

Dear Clerk(s):

This constitutes a good faith, interests of law and justice COMPLAINT per Title 5 USC § 552 & 552a, as referenced above, off a habeas corpus motion in the criminal case, as this Action is ancillary thereto.

The undersigned is a Mexican, migrant farm worker, who does not speak or write English and thus is functionally illiterate, simple-minded and uneducated being assisted **only** for this filing, by "jailhouse counsel" acting involuntarily and by forced assistance also under threat, retaliations, harassment, etc.

The undersigned has been granted in forma pauperis status in the criminal case as this FOIA/PA suit is an ancillary matter thereto and therefore enclosed in the COMPLAINT is an updated CJA 23 form financial affidavit.

This Action is filed in Tyler due to the political nature of the case and where the records would be located via the U.S. Attorney's Office, due to substantial conflicts of interest in a filing in Washington, D.C. **Ex. Z1.**

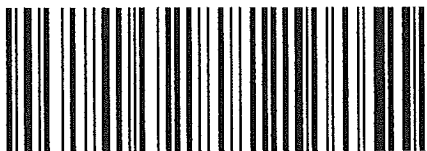
Financial-assistance of counsel shall be provided for this Redressor and paid for by the DOJ considering they have subverted the administrative remedy process to resolve this simple matter, for obvious reasons.

Very sincerely,

Certification of mailing: *JB*

PLACE STICKER AT TOP OF ENVELOPE TO THE RIGHT
OF THE RETURN ADDRESS, FOLD AT DOTTED LINE

CERTIFIED MAIL™



7011 2970 0004 0400 5433

Ipolito Campos

Ipolito Campos #54618-083 [B]
Federal Correctional Institution
POB 7000, 4001 Leopard Dr.
Texarkana, TX 75505
(903)838-4587, 223-4424Fax

Ipolito Campos #54618-083 [X]
Federal Correctional Institution
POB 7000
Texarkana, TX 75505



013 22
SPECIAL/LEGAL MAIL:
FOIA/PA

JAN SHREVEPORT LA 71102 2013
54618-083

David J. Maland, Clerk
U.S. District Court
Eastern District of Texas
211 W. Ferguson St.
Tyler, TX 75702
United States

